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CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING MARCH 12th, 1921

11,026

FORBIDDING DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Whether it is possible for the large majority of the people of Connecticut who desire to have daylight saving during the coming summer rests with Governor Everett J. Lake. What he will do with the bill which has been passed by the general assembly forbidding the use of any other than standard time by the cities and towns of the state will therefore be awaited with keen interest.

It is plain from the manner in which this piece of legislation has been pushed through the legislature without giving a hearing thereon or showing any respect for what is regarded as the sentiment of the greater number of the interests of the state that the governor will not have received attention. Not only has the general assembly told the people in the cities of the state that there will be no general observance of daylight saving but they have been told the opportunity of deciding for themselves whether they will, as a community, follow daylight saving or standard time. And this action has been taken in view of the fact that the states of Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island will have daylight saving and the cities and villages in New York and Rhode Island will decide the matter for themselves.

Because states surrounding us will have daylight saving time the New Haven road will operate its trains in standard time, meaning that our railroad service will be according to the daylight saving time whether there is a state law or not which certainly doesn't relieve the confusion that is complained of.

Under the prevailing situation, with the greater number of people seeking the benefits of daylight saving and the general assembly manifesting its disregard for the opinion of the people, it is therefore even to the extent of denying local option in the matter Governor Lake will be justified in applying a veto to the measure. The bill for which it was possible to substitute the one passed was regarded as one of the numerous jokes before the legislature and it only because of the manner in which it has been put through the governor will be justified in denying it his endorsement.

THE INCOME TAX.

Within a short time it will be learned what the total amount of income tax collected from the people of the country under the income tax law for the past year will amount to. Not only will it be shown what the amount paid the government in the first payment date was but it will be disclosed what the total income tax is because of those who pay in full on the first payment date the March collections can be depended upon to be the largest but where nearly \$119,000,000 were paid in by the 15th of March last year it does not mean that any such sum is anticipated this year.

Conditions for the past year have not been what they were for the year previous. Income has dropped. There may be some who paid an income tax this week upon their income for 1920 who had never previously been required to meet such a tax, but that number will be many times offset by those who paid a tax in March, 1920, whose income for the past year did not require them to do so this year. For the same reason there will be much difference shown in the amounts paid by income tax payers last year and that which their returns this year call for. While wages may not have taken so much of a tumble during 1920 there was a large amount of idleness which amounts to the same thing or worse while the big incomes connected with the war have gone where the wind blows.

The government looks for a large sum from the income tax and it will get it, but expectations are that there will be a substantial decrease shown and there is reason to expect any disappointment. With conditions on a normal or a stable basis it would be reasonable to anticipate that the collections would vary less than they can be expected to with the conditions what they have been during the period for which the income tax has just been collected. The collections, however, will reflect quite clearly the slump in business and industrial conditions and can be pointed to as the effect of the readjustments that have been and still are underway.

NEGLECTED SHIPS.

Not a little has been said in regarding the waste and extravagance that was indulged in connection with the activities of the shipping board in providing this country with vessels to meet the cry for ships, ships and more ships. It has been under fire from many directions and the enormous outlay finds justification only from the fact that we faced an emergency and as the result of the expenditures we got the ships as quickly as it might reasonably have been expected. That there was an regard for economy doesn't appear to have been shown. Rather was there a flagrant disregard for it and the only reason why such conditions could be tolerated was the speed called for in getting ships.

But with war conditions over and different conditions existing so far as the shipping board is concerned a different regard for the business in hand might reasonably be expected. Such, however, does not appear to be the case if we are to judge by the survey which has been made of government vessels tied up about New York and Jacksonville. When the inspector reports that negligence displayed in the laying up of the vessels and in the orders given for their care are astounding, it would indicate that the much criticized conditions which prevailed during the rush period of meeting the war emergency are still to be found.

Perhaps it would be too much to expect that the vessels which are laid up would be kept as well painted and tidy as those which are in active service, but there is every reason why they should be so preserved that they will not deteriorate and that their anchorage should be sufficiently adequate to keep them off the bottom. Adequate efforts should be made to preserve what value there is in the ships against the time when they can be used or sold. As new ships they ought not to be treated as junk or in such a way that will impair their usefulness and make them junk. That is as bad as wastefulness in construction.

TO MAKE WEDDING HAPPY

"I heard today," said the tall, lank householder, "that the pretty girl who lives at the end of our block is to be married next Wednesday. I walked by there on my way home, but could see no sign of festivities."

"Well," said his wife, "what did you expect? That the house would be placarded with large signs announcing the happy event and the chimneys tied up with white ribbons? I expect more likely Mrs. Grimblepatch was down in the darkest corner of the coal cellar sobbing her heart away."

"You see, her daughter Dorothy, instead of marrying the son of Mrs. Grimblepatch's childhood friend as the mothers had romantically planned, is marrying instead a young man, they have known for only five years, and her mother is turned up dollar in dollar out."

"You know that all the prewedding festivities are held away from home? The bride's aunts and cousins and bridal party all give balls and dinners and teas and showers and things for two weeks straight before the ceremony, doing their best to wreck the bride, so that when she walks up the aisle people will all say how thin and pale she looks!"

"Of course. I know it," said the tall, lank householder. "I had just forgotten it for a minute. First of all, the bride's aunts and cousins, just plain Alice Peck up to six months ago, hears of the wedding and elevates her plucked brows in dismay. She recalls that before her own marriage Dorothy gave her a shower party, which demands reciprocity now—and gosh, how she dreads it! It is so much bother! She weeps all over Torrence McAllister's collar and she says it's a shame she has to work so hard and to do something so easy, so she phones Dorothy that she is giving a shower and Dorothy is so surprised. She didn't dream any one would ever do anything so perfectly beautiful for her, and how did Alice ever come to think about it! She gets six aluminum double boilers, five glass baking dishes and ten little bundles of dishcloths at the shower, and while a trifle appalled feels they will come in handy, though she does think Alice might have managed the presents by suggestions to the girls."

"Then the shower comes thick and fast, the guests grasping with wrath every time they open an invitation and calculating that if they give up that new hat they had decided on they may be able to manage these shows presents. Dorothy finds herself at home as late surrounded by thirty-two doleful bachelors, forty-one glass baking dishes and bales and bales of the dishcloths."

"If Dorothy isn't rushing at the moment to the dressmaker for she is surrounded by bridesmaids. Bridesmaids are dreadful creatures, sweet girls though they may be originally, invariably somebody else's girl, and rainbow color for her dress they particularly want or they object to the girl they are paired off with or they want to know why Dorothy is so late."

"And then some one of them always gets either an ulcerated tooth or bumps three days before the wedding. I don't know how it is arranged who is to be the victim—maybe they draw lots."

"Meanwhile there is a bridal luncheon every noon, a dinner dance every night. Moreover, they receive news that the millinaire bachelor uncle on whom they had counted for a car at least has had to go to Australia for his health and his investments are shaky."

"Well, altogether with as much excitement as I have briefly sketched, I don't see why it should be surprising that I kind of thought I'd see some indication of it on the house or around it or above it."

"It sounds lots worse than it is," his wife told him. "Dorothy is going to have a very quiet wedding—'Peech!'"

"Peech!" said the tall, lank householder. "There ain't no such thing. And I'm going to keep my eye on her house just the same! I don't want to miss anything!"—Chicago News.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Question or Two

Mr. Editor: May I ask the person who wrote The Bulletin from Jewett City, signing the letter "A Reader" a question or two?

Where do we defy the law of God by working on "playing on Sunday"? Which day of the week is the seventh day? Will "Reader" kindly take the Bible and read carefully the fourth commandment, then look at the calendar for proof that the Sabbath does not come on Sunday?

I do not believe that "Reader" wants a law compelling us to keep Saturday holy, the writer has no such desire. To avoid error and confusion, I take the work of God, only when we do this, we will love our neighbor, so we see and not ask for law to exile him to some barren island.

GILBERT P. COATES
Norwich, Conn., March 14th, 1921.

Gleaned from Foreign Exchanges.

There is one point about the Turkish proposals, which British opinion ought instantly to grasp. That is, that they really involve our abandoning all attempt to guarantee the freedom of the Straits, and resigning at once more to the uncontrolled custody of the Turks. After what resulted from their custody in the war—the tragedy of Gallipoli, the tragedy of Rumania, and the final tragedy of Russia—it is hardly to be expected that Great Britain would so readily give up such a prospect lightly.

The Housing Problem. — Dr. Addison's Bill to extend the builders' subsidy for another year will shortly be introduced. It is less ambitious than the bill of last year, but it will deal with some housing matters such as the hiring of empty houses, and loans to the laborer to help him to buy a house. It is a step in the right direction, but it is a pity that the bill is so small.

Out-of-Work Benefit. — Col. Page Croft, in the house of commons, asked the Labour Minister if he was aware of the case of a domestic servant who, he alleged, was given a situation at Bournemouth at £62 a year, but on learning that the unemployment benefit was to be extended for another 15 weeks, throw up the situation. Dr. Machamara said he would make inquiries.

Stories That Recall Others

A Fever.

Fanny, aged eight, was recovering from a long illness and had become accustomed to her father's affectionate greetings and pet names on his arrival home from the office each evening.

Recently when the father had stopped first to greet other members of the family and then delayed his visit with Fanny she called to him "Father, who am I?"

Thinking to tease her the father replied, "You are the daughter of a very fine man." But Fanny, after a moment's reflection, came back by saying, "Is that so? Well then you really are not my father are you?"

Yes and No.

The family was earnestly discussing a young man who had just proposed marriage to the only daughter. Brother Bob, aged six, was eagerly absorbing as much as he could.

The next evening the young man, in question called and when Bob, much to his disgust, was taken up to bed, he queried in tones audible over the entire house:

"Mother, is that Grace's fiancé?"

ODD INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Pulaski's Service in America.

Among that little company of Europeans whose names are famous in the cause of liberty, few are more widely known in the service of the American Revolution, none was more zealous, none more active and but few lived lives of such romantic interest as Count Casimir Pulaski.

When Russia, Austria and Prussia combined for the dismemberment of Poland, the Polish people rose in arms. A native land. Born in Podolia, March 4, 1748, Pulaski, after receiving a thorough military education in foreign armies, returned to his native land and joined his father as one of the eight original associates of the Confederation of the Barr. Continuing to carry on an incessant warfare, he was declared an outlaw, and his property was confiscated, and a price was set on his head.

He escaped, and in the year 1775 was in Paris, France, and there several interviews with Benjamin Franklin, and becoming interested in the American struggle for independence came to this country in March, 1777. Very shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia and was appointed to the staff of Washington.

The first action in which Pulaski took part was at Brandywine. Four days later, on recommendation of Washington, he was commissioned brigadier general and placed in charge of the cavalry. He served the army from a surprise at Warren Tavern near Philadelphia, and then took part in the battle of Germantown.

With the approval of Washington Pulaski succeeded in getting Congress to authorize the formation of a corps of lancers and light infantry. This corps, which became famous under the title of Pulaski's Legion, was recruited mainly in Baltimore. It numbered 350 men, divided into three companies of cavalry and three companies of infantry. About the close of the year of 1777 Pulaski was ordered to Little Egg Harbor, with his legion, a company of artillery and a party of militia.

A German deserter gave information of their whereabouts to the English, who made a night attack upon the patriots. Pulaski, with his troop of cavalry, was near the artillery and militia, and hearing the tumult assembled his men and repelled the enemy.

Next year he was sent to South Carolina, and entered Charleston on May 8. This city was invested on May 11 by one thousand British troops. The army of Gen. Prevost, Pulaski made a furious assault upon them, but was repelled. The Governor and the City Council were inclined to surrender, but the gallant Pulaski held the city until the arrival of support on May 13. Prevost retreated in the night of the same day across Ashley River and Pulaski, hovering upon the enemy's flank, harassed them until they evacuated South Carolina.

Despite several attacks of malaria and fever, Pulaski remained in active service and toward the beginning of September received orders to proceed to Augusta and to move thence to Savannah in advance of Lincoln's army. Before the enemy was aware of his presence he captured an outpost, and after several skirmishes established permanent communication with the French fleet at Beaufort.

In the assault of October 3, Pulaski commanded the whole cavalry, both French and American. Toward the close of the action he received a shot in the upper part of his right thigh and next day died from its effects. His body was buried at sea, but his funeral ceremony took place afterwards in Charleston. Congress voted a monument to his memory, which was never erected, but one was raised by the citizens of Savannah, of which in 1825 Lafayette laid the corner-stone.

When the fatal shot struck Pulaski in his right thigh, he was at once removed to the United States brig the Wasop, and he died two days later as the vessel was leaving the port. It was just such men as Pulaski who helped to keep up the enthusiasm of Americans for the cause. They had gone through the fire of success and disappointment at home and were so poised as not to be affected by either. The one regret that must have been felt at the conclusion of the war was that Pulaski no longer survived that the country might do him honor of the character they paid to Lafayette and other foreigners who came to our aid in our darkest hours.

(Tomorrow—Missionary Subdued the Indians)

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Every Home in This State Needs "Fruit-a-tives"

To those suffering with Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Etc., and other Skin Affections, "Fruit-a-tives" gives prompt relief and assures a speedy recovery when the treatment is faithfully followed.

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Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the substitute for calomel—are a mild but sure laxative, and their effect on the liver is almost instantaneous. These little olive-colored tablets are the result of Dr. Edwards' determination not to treat liver and bowel complaints with calomel.

The pleasant little tablets do the good that calomel does, but have no bad after effects. They don't injure the teeth like strong liquids or calomel. They take hold of the trouble and quickly correct it. Why cure the liver at the expense of the teeth? Calomel sometimes plays havoc with the gums. So do strong liquids. It is best not to use calomel. Let Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets take its place.

Headaches, "biliousness" and that lousy feeling come from constipation and a disordered liver. Take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets when you feel "lousy" and "heavy." They "clear" clouded brain and "perk up" the spirits. 15c and 30c.

tutory charges.

Author and Mrs. Franzen attracted attention several weeks ago when they were arrested in St. Louis after the woman's husband charged Mrs. Franzen had been taken from him forcibly.

As soon as a sick man gets well he should pay his doctor just to show that he has no ill feeling.

Hairs Will Vanish After This Treatment

(Toilet Helps)

You can keep your arms, neck or face free from hair or furs by the occasional use of plain delatone and in using it you need have no fear of marring or injuring the skin. A thick paste is made by mixing some of the powdered delatone with water. Then spread on the hairs and after 2 or 3 minutes rub off, wash the skin and all traces of hair have vanished. Be careful, however, to get real delatone.

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